Chicago Daily Tribune

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VOL. VIII.—OLD SERIES. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1854. NEW SERIES.—VOL. II.

The Daily Tribune.

A SUN.

BY WINTHROP MACWORTH PRAED.

She was a very pretty sun;
Sad, dimpled, and fine feet one;
Her face was novel, and her eye
Looked like the heaven in July,
Serenely blue, and deeply bright,
Made up of tangled and of light!
And her neck, except where the locks of brown,
Like sweet summer mist, fell drooping down,
Was as chill and as white as snow, ere the earth
Has sullied the lust of its heavenly birth;
And through the thin blue veins one might see
The pure blood wander silently,
Like noiseless eddies, that far below
In the glistening depths of a calm lake flow:
Her cold hands too her bosom lay;
And her ivory crucifix, cold as they,
Was clasped in a fearful and fond caress,
As if she shrank from its holiness,
And felt that here was the only guilt
For which its healing blood was spilt;
And tears were burning all the while,
Yet now and then a vacant smile
Over her lips would come and go—
A very mockery of woe—
A brief, wan smile—a piteous token
Of a warm love crushed, and a young heart broken!

As Oswego Doc.—Attending meeting last Sabbath evening for the first time at Dr. Chandler's Church in this town, I was amused to see a large one-eared dog stalk up the isle near the commencement of the services, and quietly stretch himself out on the platform. After taking a survey of the congregation, as it probably to see who were absent, he dropped his head and fell into a sound sleep, perhaps thinking that was city style. I afterwards learned that this dog was strictly sectarian in his views; having after mature deliberation settled down upon the mode of worship as adopted by the Congregationalist order, and chosen the Meadow church as his regular place of meeting. His master is of the Baptist denomination, and attends church in this village. But the dog pins his faith on no ones sleeve. He accompanies his master on the Sabbath to the road that leads to his own chosen place of worship, and there turns away without saying one word to persuade him that his own way is right and all other is wrong—At the intermission he calls on a neighbor, goes his dinner and attends divine worship again in the afternoon. At the close of the services he quietly trudges homeward, meditating upon the topic of the day, no doubt, and perhaps revolving in his mind how much more of the true Christian spirit might be shown by professors if they would but do as he does; worship where he chooses, and let others do the same without molestation.—*Greenville Gazette.*

CARDS.

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Black Frenchtown.
do English do Linen and Cotton Rock.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vestings.
do do do do Velvet do do.
Satin and Silk do do do do do do.
Black and plain colored Cashmeretts.
Fancy, Checked and Striped Cassimeres.
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do do do do Tweeds.
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The Daily Tribune.

CITY OF CHICAGO:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1854.

☞ See First Page!

THE NEWS.

The steamer Alps arrived at Boston on yesterday morning. Her news is up to the 18th ult. The political news which she brings possesses no feature of marked interest. Flour had advanced 6d on the rates brought by the Pacific, in prospect there is no material change. Cotton have declined 1-2. The Atlantic with dates to the 22d, and the Asia with advices to the 25th, are now both overdue.

By a dispatch from Milwaukee we learn that a serious and bloody election riot took place in that city yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. The riot grew out of the challenge of a German voter by an Irishman, and hundreds of both parties soon became embroiled in it. The Police for a time were unable to quell the disturbance. The Irishmen soon began to throw Bones, Bricks and so forth at their opponents and the Germans fled to the buildings in the neighborhood whose windows were broken in by the mission. Sheriff Page was badly hurt and a dozen or more persons were knocked down and wounded severely, the blood flowing freely. There was a rumor that two men, a German and an Irishman are killed, but it is impossible to ascertain the truth yet. It is probably not so.

Byron Kilbourne was elected Mayor by probably 300 majority. This is a triumph of the Irish vote.

FROM WASHINGTON.

On Friday last, after a short debate on the Homestead Bill, the House of Representatives adjourned over till Monday, with a view of giving members a little recreation and time to prepare themselves for the warm and exciting work that will soon commence on the Nebraska question. In the course of the day messages were received from the President transmitting a report from the Attorney General with regard to the enlargement and modification of the judicial system, and official correspondence between Secretary Marcy and Minister Clay, respecting the progress of negotiations with Peru for an abandonment of her guano monopoly. Mr. Clay remarks that Peru depends entirely on the funds raised by the sale of guano to pay the interest on her national debt, consequently it is very doubtful whether she can be induced to either lower the price of the articles, sell us one of the Chincha Islands, or make any other arrangement that would tend to benefit our agriculturists to any great degree. It is understood that the President has instructed Mr. Clay to demand full indemnity for past offences, and added that in case of a refusal, the Pacific squadron will be ordered to Peru to enforce satisfaction. We are therefore likely to have lively and exciting times during the coming summer. With the fishery troubles in the Atlantic, and the guano troubles in the Pacific, our naval forces will have something to do, and news will be abundant.

The Union has now changed its tone on the Nebraska question, and declares that neither the support nor the opposition of the bill would be regarded as either a test of democracy or patriotism to the government. This is upon a par with the wavering of that journal throughout the discussion of the subject.

The Indians in Nebraska Territory are rapidly preparing to vacate their lands in favor of the white settlers, who are about emigrating to that country in large numbers. By the outlines of the treaty, it appears that the Omaha tribe have entered into arrangements to cell eight millions of acres of their land; the Otlows have also agreed to dispose of between two and three million acres, and a delegation of Indians are now in Washington, negotiating for the sale of their domain. A few years hence, and the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas will be covered with the domicils and growing crops of industrious white men, provided that the bill now before Congress, which agitates the whole country, should not become a law.

FROM JAMAICA AND HONDURAS.

By late arrivals at New York we have advices from Jamaica up to the 24th ult.

Cholera had re-appeared at Kingston. It first showed itself in the Lunatic Asylum, and of a very fatal type. Two or three persons were also taken ill in the public hospital, and seventeen deaths had occurred in both institutions up to the last date. It was thought that a sailor from a Halifax vessel had communicated the disease. The "Responsible Government bill" was in Committee of the House of Assembly.—The taxation plan, in force on the Island, and the case of import duties, will be somewhat affected by this measure. The Rev. Samuel Oughton, pastor of a Baptist church, has had serious difficulties with his congregation, and the chapel was closed. R. C. Thompson, an eminent merchant of Kingston, had died. The weather was very fine.

Dates from Belize (Honduras) come to the 14th ult. Cholera had almost disappeared. Isabel and San Thomas had been visited by the epidemic. The steamer which reached Kingston from Belize brought a detachment of British artillery, and had a large sum in gold on freight.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

By the arrival of the ship *Helen Jane* at Boston, we have late and interesting information from Honduras and other parts of Central America. The inhabitants of Truxillo were in a great state of alarm in consequence of successive shocks of earthquakes, which had continued for several months. The war was still going on between Honduras and Guatemala, and the country was overrun with robbers to the great detriment of the peaceable community and travelers, consequently trade was nearly at a stand still. There must be some mistake about the statement that some American vessels of war were soon expected to arrive for the purpose of making inquiries relative to the dispute between the belligerent countries concerning their territorial rights. Before making a movement of the kind, even if it were in contemplation, it is most likely our government would search the cavey from Honduras, now at Washington.

Dates to the 16th ult. from the city of Mexico have been received at New Orleans. With the exception of the announcement of the death of ex-President Bustamente, there was nothing new of interest.

THE SANDOVAL MURDER CASE.

The N. Y. *Herald* of Saturday contains some additional and very interesting particulars concerning the indubitably false of Dr. Gardner, who was last Friday pronounced guilty of poisoning, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penitentiary, the pronunciation of which startling announcement he received like a brief period. The general supposition is that he committed suicide by swallowing strychnine; in confirmation of which belief his body is reported to have so completely altered in appearance that his most intimate friends could not have recognized it. He laid in convulsions for three hours, being conscious at intervals, and declaring that he was innocent of the crime. The cause of his terrible death was a demand upon the government for $100,000 for the loss of his alleged silver mines in Mexico, and in which claim he was awarded $432,740. The Doctor's brother, Chas. N. Gardner, is said to be extremely ill.

Germany and Denmark Embroil.—Sweden and Denmark are preparing to support their neutrality in a formidable manner. An adjunct citizen of Chicago, visiting Sweden, writes to a friend in this city, under date of Stockholm, January 30, that the Swedish Government has fitted out seven ships of the line, eight frigates, and eight war steamers, to be ready to leave port on the opening of navigation, and to act with four Danish ships of the line, five steamers and five frigates—in all seven ships of the line, thirteen war steamers, and thirteen frigates.—Besides this a Swedish and Norwegian Flotilla of two hundred vessels are to be ready to guard the coast of Scandinavia.

THE TRIUMPH OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

The telegraph told us, on Saturday morning, that Senator Cass, upon the final passage of the Nebraska Bill, "congratulated the Senate upon the triumph of Squatter Sovereignty," which this result had achieved. What "Squatter Sovereignty" is, and what it may become, is a question much more easily asked than satisfactorily answered. The speech of Mr. Cass, recently delivered in the Senate, may be considered as an elucidation of the Squatter doctrine, but it is of such interminable length as to preclude the idea of any one perusing it but editors and others whose unfortunate positions compel them to perform many such acts of mortification and penance. While he laments the reckless ambition which instigates the advocates of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, he commends, even while lamenting the political folly and madness of the movement, to sustain it, and vote for the reason, as far as we can see, that it has been proposed. The main idea in his speech is his Rasselas doctrine that all political sovereignty in the territories is vested in the people thereof, and not in Congress. This principle, carried out to its full extent, is the very height of demagogueism. It is no democracy, for it transfers what rightfully belongs to the many, to the hands of the few, and robs the millions who constitute the American people of their right to their own territory, conferring it upon any adventurers, from a score to a thousand, who may set up, in the wilderness the standard of a sovereignty that is absolute and exclusive against the nation, under which they may seize the land establish gigantic schemes of fraud and plunder, and defile and defy the efforts of the general government to direct or restrain them. Having consummated their projected, no matter what outrage, they are now ready to swage gue, with the arrogance of sovereignty, into the Union. Under this doctrine of virtual independence of Congress, the appropriation of territory becomes a species of domestic filibustering, by which our own country is robbed instead of our neighbor's and in every point of view the speculation is less hazardous and expensive, more certain and profitable.

Now it has, for long immemorial, been a plain thing delicately entertained by our people, that our unorganized territories belonged to the whole nation, who had acquired it by their common efforts, at a common price of blood and treasure, and as a common domain. But the sharp wits and accommodating consciences of actual sovereigns has established new and more practicable rules, with which we one to more intimately acquainted than the Senator from Michigan. Under these auspices, a body of adventurers can enter upon a rich territory, organize a government without subjects, and proceed to ignore and annihilate the right of the millions of the country to their own land. This operation is justified by the theory that democracy is a principle which, like matter, admits of indefinite subdivision; and that wherever two or three are gathered together, each fourth of his term of office having expired, it is natural that the inquiry should be made, *what has he done? what benefit has resulted to the people from his election?* Of course, we in common with the whigs of the country cannot be in any wise disappointed at the answer which must be given to such an interrogatory, for we never entertained the slightest hope that he would do anything she but make himself ridiculous. We had no exalted ideas either of his statesmanship nor of his political honesty, and were well prepared for the events which have taken place. In such cases the beatitude of the gentleman from Congo who declared that "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," is peculiarly applicable. But all the people of the country were not whigs, by a small trifle of some million and a half of votes, and consequently Mr. Pierce, whose antecedents were neither brilliant nor peculiarly meritorious, was placed in the position he now fills. His partisans very naturally indulged the hope that the career of their chosen leader would be marked by some characteristic act to which they might point with satisfaction and complacency, and would justify the choice which they made. We do not know that they had any very clearly defined idea as to what this great act was to be but they expected some thing. They forgot that the election of Mr. Pierce was the result of fortuity, and not of deliberate judgment. They seem not to appreciate the fact that the candidacy was an *emeute*, and an *expedient*, and not a response of any European event. They wrong him, therefore, in the proportion that they expect of him the exhibition of those qualities of greatness with which the Creator has not endowed him, nor elevation invested him. He was taken from his hitherto humble sphere, and elevated to the Presidency, not because he was a great, a good and a noble man, who had deserved well of his country, but merely because he was an available partisan, and as a partisan he has ruled. We can not complain that he has deceived us here. His whole previous life has been that of a partisan. His very faint official act was to avow himself the willing tool of a partisan. There was nothing in the history of the past—nothing in the circumstances of his election—nothing in the emoluments of his official trust—nothing in the high and multifarious duties developed upon him, that could elevate his soul above the groveling atmosphere and inane aspirations of a partisan. And he walked, himself of his inaugural address to his countrymen, to make proclamation of this humiliating fact. As the leader of a party, he has been truculent enough to satisfy the demands of the most exacting. He had dispensed the patronage at his disposal with an eye single to satisfy the cravings of those whose principles have wonderful affinity with their pockets.

That he has accomplished no great act, that he has done no great good either to his party or the country at large, cannot well be denied. He has made some miserable appointments, regulated the dues of our foreign ministers, seats, and discharged from office every one who dared to assert his independence. He was a year ago the most popular man in the Union. He is now the very reverse, with scarcely a friend in whom he can trust, and must already feel the sands washing from beneath his feet. Few many months, he may be forced to exclaim in the pathetic language of one who like him might have been loved and honored, but who, like him, made a fatal mistake:

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Creating a Free State.—Filling a territory with human servitude.

A FRAUD WORK.

More than a year has now gone by since Franklin Pierce commenced his career as President of the Union. One fourth of his term of office having expired, it is natural that the inquiry should be made, *what has he done? what benefit has resulted to the people from his election?* Of course, we in common with the whigs of the country cannot be in any wise disappointed at the answer which must be given to such an interrogatory, for we never entertained the slightest hope that he would do anything else but make himself ridiculous. We had no exalted ideas either of his statesmanship nor of his political honesty, and were well prepared for the events which have taken place. In such cases the beatitude of the gentleman from Congo who declared that "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed," is peculiarly applicable. But all the people of the country were not whigs, by a small trifle of some million and a half of votes, and consequently Mr. Pierce, whose antecedents were neither brilliant nor peculiarly meritorious, was placed in the position he now fills. His partisans very naturally indulged the hope that the career of their chosen leader would be marked by some characteristic act to which they might point with satisfaction and complacency, and would justify the choice which they made. We do not know that they had any very clearly defined idea as to what this great act was to be but they expected some thing. They forgot that the election of Mr. Pierce was the result of fortuity, and not of deliberate judgment. They seem not to appreciate the fact that the candidacy was an *emeute*, and an *expedient*, and not a response of any European event. They wrong him, therefore, in the proportion that they expect of him the exhibition of those qualities of greatness with which the Creator has not endowed him, nor elevation invested him. He was taken from his hitherto humble sphere, and elevated to the Presidency, not because he was a great, a good and a noble man, who had deserved well of his country, but merely because he was an available partisan, and as a partisan he has ruled. We can not complain that he has deceived us here. His whole previous life has been that of a partisan. His very faint official act was to avow himself the willing tool of a partisan. There was nothing in the history of the past—nothing in the circumstances of his election—nothing in the emoluments of his official trust—nothing in the high and multifarious duties developed upon him, that could elevate his soul above the groveling atmosphere and inane aspirations of a partisan. And he walked, himself of his inaugural address to his countrymen, to make proclamation of this humiliating fact. As the leader of a party, he has been truculent enough to satisfy the demands of the most exacting. He had dispensed the patronage at his disposal with an eye single to satisfy the cravings of those whose principles have wonderful affinity with their pockets.

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JOB PRINTING.

At the Printer's Festival at St. Paul, Minnesota, Judge Goodrich, of that place, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, I present for the consideration of the assembly, the name and memory of the first printer on record, a man of the land of Uz, who is never was forgotten.

This man flourished as a shepherd and astronomer in the year 1520, before Christ, according to the Christian Era, and of this true Era, 1853—that is to say, 4377 years since, if my chronology be correct.

All of which will more fully appear by reference to his lectures and philippics, recorded in the Book of Job, as delivered before three learned geniuses, named Eliphaz, the Temanite; Bildad, the Shuhite; and Zophar, the Naamathite; and Bildad, the Shuhite.

These lectures bear evident marks of ability. They prove clearly that their author possessed a knowledge of the art of Printing. I would not steal the lightning from Franklin—neither would I rob Job—I would not do Paul wrong, nor Cadmus wrong, (for he brought letters from Syria to Greece) nor would I wrong the disciples of Confucius, who unceasingly prosecuted their art beyond the great wall, before Christ (we neither would I disparage the rich claims of the Egyptian God, Mercury—he made pretensions to letters. I would vindicate the truth of history, and perpetuate the name and status of Job in the highest niche in the temple of letters—of this man, (let himself make honorable mention of him.

"Hast thou considered my servant Job, that there is none like him in all the earth, a perfect and an upright man, one that feareth God, and eschewth evil?

I admire the learning of the ancients—I am opposed to this modern antiquity. Give us the current literature of the day, I say. Let the day of this man's birth be celebrated with appropriate honors—as to that day, I am at fault—in the day he curses—but a committee be appointed to ascertain, and report the same—let it be celebrated twice a year! Hear what Job says about printing:

"Oh, that my words were now written! Oh, that they were printed in a book! that they were engraven with an iron pen, with lead in the rock forever."

Here we have undoubted evidence, that Job understood the arts of Writing, Printing, Engraving, Stereotyping, and Lithographing—he mentions them in their regular order, and as they have been re-discovered.

If not an editor, he was an able reviewer—he shows that for himself!

"Oh, that one would hear me; behold my desire is, that the Almighty would answer me, and that mine adversary had written a book.

"Surely I would take it upon my shoulder and bind it as a crown to me.

"I would declare unto him, the number of my steps, as a prince would I go near unto him."

He was an astronomer, and, like Frank lin, understood the laws governing electricity; he says:

"Out of the South comth the whirlwind, and cold out of the North.

"Which maketh Arcturus, Orion and Pleiades, and the chambers of the South."

He understood the laws which govern the vegetable and animal kingdom—the laws of Geology and Mineralogy.

And here I will state in conclusion, that the simple facts above, that the writings of Job are the most learned have ever read, save those of Solomon, (and I would not except these, but for the fact that God counted him the wisest man) and that Job was either a printer, editor, or that he possessed a perfect knowledge of that art.

If we possess superior facilities for the acquisition of learning, to what Job did, why are we not more learned? I should say, why are we not learned? Are we indebted for our superior facilities to Job? Did "wisdom (in fact) die with him?"

I make no pretension to learning. I appeal to you, Mr. President, and the representatives of the Republic of Letters, and I conjure you, that you look to this matter, its a subject worthy of your consideration.

THE LARGEST QUESTION IS MARYLAND.

The committee of the Maryland Senate have unanimously reported against the proposed prohibitory liquor bill, and there is consequently no chance for its passage. Owing to the remarkable prostrationism of the Legislature of this State upon the subject the friends of the Maine law are beginning to despair of its adoption at this session. Although it is an admitted fact on all sides that everything has been done that can be said with regard to the matter, the members of the Senate continue to debate the question from day to day, apparently for no other purpose than to avoid taking the final vote, and thus seal their political fate, for good, or evil, for years to come. Instead of imitating the example of the dodgers on the Nebraska question in the United States Senate, they should boldly take the bull by the horns.

☞ Rowland A. Smith, the baggage master who was recently arrested at New Haven on a charge of robbing the mail, has pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to twenty-seven years imprisonment in the State prison. At the time of his arrest it was reported that he had been engaged in his nefarious business for several months, and had probably abstracted from the mails upwards of one hundred thousand dollars. This was quite a large sum to possess having been captured, tried, convicted and sentenced within the space of one week.

THE NEBRASKA BILL.

The following are the amendments and alterations which were made in the Nebraska bill previous to its passage:

1. On Mr. Badger's motion, the abrogation of the Missouri Compromise was declared not to revive the old Missouri Compromise line, but to leave the Louisiana Territory. But that motion does not forbid Slavery in the new Territory, and so its particular value is worthy of the attention of the northern members, during the time the bill did not pass, the horrors of a kind master were being permitted to carry his affectionate slaves into the territory if he so willed.

2. The legislation of the territory to be placed beyond the power of Congress (entirely novel, that) by the territorial Governor appointed by the President not having a determinate veto power.

3. Aliens count vote in the Territory. This amendment was by Mr. Clayton passed by 32 to 20, Douglas being among the nays and Cass absent. Aliens, however, could vote in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Michigan. Douglas voted against this and Cass was absent. All the emigrants, therefore, during their probationary term, will have an opportunity of voting their choice for or against the Nebraska Territorial Bill.

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THE VALUE OF A PROVERB.

A proverb is practical, every day wisdom, condensed into the smallest space. What their words are to other gems, proverbs are to language. Like the diamond also, a proverb is the very diamond of speech—it is the common sense of the people, crystallized by time.

The English tongue is full of invaluable proverbs. No man can realize how thoroughly practical our British ancestors were, until he has studied the sayings they had in common use, and compared them with those of other tongues. For social comfort, for success in life, and for moral culture, our mother tongue supplies the best collection of proverbs in the world. "Mariners often make fortunes," says one of these old proverbs; and vainly might we seek to express this truism more pithily. "Never fall out with your break and butter," is as applicable in our day to fools who are above their business, as it was in generations ago, when the proverb was first started. "Every pain hath a poddle," refers the discomfort of those who fancy their own lot worse than that of their neighbors, as assuredly as it did three centuries ago.

In a similar manner, weakness or ignorance, in the management of business, simply hit off by some old proverb or proverbs. "An oak is not felled by a blow," says one, a perfect hundred, in eight words, on perseverance. "Much would have more, and lost all," is another; and a capital warning it is against excesses of greed. "Never light your candle at both ends," is a third, suggestive of whole volumes against extravagance, and only equalled by a fellow proverb, "No alchemy is equal to saving." Never was the wisdom of forethought more tersely inculcated than in the saying, "Provide for the worst, the best will save itself." Every oversanguine speculator should remember the proverb, "Never quit certainty for hope." Fear the dependent can find a salve in that homely old consolation, "Patience and time run through the longest day." What man, at the head of a business, has not felt the force of the remark, "The eye of the master does more work than both his hands?" In insurance companies, modern institutions as they are, were recommended in advance, if not foreshadowed, by the ancient phrase, "Venture not your all in one bottom."

So also, in morals, these old proverbs teach us all that reformers and preachers, even in this enlightened day, profess to impart. Has Nemesis ever spoken so severely, or in so few words against intemperance, as that venerable saying, "Drunkenness is a pair of spectacles to see the devil and all his works." Has pride of birth, or arrogance of station, or the inflation of wealth, ever been rebuked better than in the proverb, "Its not the gay coat makes the gentleman?"—Has the spirit of that Gospel which so many profess to honor, yet so few really obey, ever been so forcibly inculcated in sermons, more forcibly than a, "Write injuries in dust, but kindness in marble?" Has the harvest to which the profligacy and wastefulness of the young apprentice tends, ever been told so summarily as in five little words, "Reckless youth makes rueful age?" Or has avarice ever been more sharply rebuked than by the stern warning, "The covetous man is his own tormentor?" And we might multiply illustrations almost without limit.

Even in matters relating to domestic affairs, these old proverbs are full of wisdom. Says one, "A great dowry is a bed full of troubles," a thought which we recommend to all fortune hunters. Says another, and this we quote for the other sex, "A man must ask his wife leave to thrive." Say a third, "All things are more compared in a well-ordered house." Says still another, and pity 'tis true, "A hungry man is an angry man," but being true, all sensible women will lay it to heart. Not to be multiplied with a fifth, which we commend to all of either sex, who are over fond of gratifying their vanity, by giving rich and expensive entertainments: "Feast make feasts, and wise men eat them."

WOMEN IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

The Senate was charmed yesterday afternoon. It surrendered to progress. The Select Committee to whom the Women's Rights memorial had been referred, took their seat on the President's platform, looking as grave as possible. Never had Senators Robertson, Yest and Fitzhugh been in such responsible circumstances. They were calm, but evidently in great peril.

In the circle of the Senate ranged in invincible row, sat seven ladies, from quite pretty to quite plain.

Mrs. Rose made a very earnest appeal that women might be allowed to exercise the elective franchise. She said it was the duty of the age—the natural consequence of the first step taken by the Declaration of Independence—another link in the moral and social progression of womankind.

It was noticed that the speaker alluded often to Justice and liberty, and all that, but respected no higher object of appeal.

When, after the lady had spoken, Mr. W. H. Channing rose, the audience seemed greatly disappointed. Such a treat in entertainment to which they had been invited.

The gentlemen made but one good point—that was, that in other countries, England for instance, the very highest powers of government are exercised by women.

When Mr. Channing finished, the former speaker, Mrs. Rose, told some clever incidents of the war in Hungary, when the ladies assumed mankind by parting with their jewelry, so that the war might go on. She hoped the Republican cause of America would at least, great in women the same rights that are granted to them in Hungary. Much had been said about women's being taken from the *Bowels*, *&c.*, by her acquisition of the right to vote. It would be no loss of time. Woman was first time to go to the convert, and the last and the party. She might add that no time was lost in studying the question of government.

When she concluded, leave was granted the committee to sit during the session. A number Senators quailed beneath this trial. There was a terrible silence—and the audience, eager to hear what the other ladies had to say, were wearied when they found that the committee had silently dissolved—surrendered.

Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen—*Albany Register.*

MARINES OF THE LAKES IN 1828.

We have been kindly furnished by Capt. D. P. Dobbin, Marine Inspector for Messrs. Durkee & Atwater, of this city, with a full and correct estimate of the shipping of the chain of lakes, at the close of navigation last fall. The report made from the Marine Register of those gentlemen, with great care as to accuracy. The valuation is taken after liberal deductions have been made for wear and waste. The result is really surprising:

Steamers	$4,734,900
Propellers	1,808,000
Sail Vessels	3,920,850
	$9,463,850

Capt. Dobbin estimates the increase in 1854, at $1,000,000. This is undoubtedly below the real figure, and yet it shows the aggregate value of our Lake Marine for the coming year to be *eleven million four hundred and fifty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars*. The outlet of this business of this merchant marine is the free ways of the State of New York, showing the necessity and wisdom of providing for an increase of facilities for the transmission of property to tide water by the enlargement and completion of our State Canals.—*Buffalo Express.*

OPENING OF THE RIVER.

The ice broke up last Wednesday, and the grand old Mississippi, at this point, is again seen wending his way in massive majesty towards the sunny gulf of the south. His imposing fleet of "breaking the fetters that bound him," was put forward on Thursday the 23 inst. at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. Immediately preceding that time, the surface of the river was covered with a smooth and unbroken level of ice, near two feet in thickness, and showed no signs of the mighty commotion which was soon to result in its release. Coming up street we heard the cry, "the ice is going!" Glancing towards the river we saw a mass of people standing on the bank, while the river itself appeared to be covered with immense of drifted snow. We hurried down and joined the crowd, gazing upon one of the most sublime spectacles we have ever witnessed. We shall not attempt to do it justice, to any description we could give fall far short of the reality of the scene. Huge masses of ice were rolling, dashing, tearing up, tumbling down and crowding together, and borne along by the immense pressure of the past up waters behind rushing on with their the gorged channel. Vast piles of it were rolled up high above with a power beyond description, at which we could only look in wonder and admiration. Finally the channel was cleared and the dark-rushing waters proclaimed once more the opening of navigation, life and activity on the bosom of the "father of waters," for another season.

The river is now rising and we have soon to chronicle the arrival of boats from below.—*Rock Island Advertiser.*

A SOUND FROM SHANNONTOWN.

FRANCES, Feb. 6, 1854.

Marion, Illinois, Liberty is Nebraska) Why will you bill me!

Indian (Alias Shawnee)—To satisfy my Lady.

Marion—Why should she have me killed?

Indian—Now, as I remember, by my troth, I never did her hurt in all my life.

Indian—Ah! Marion, I know. My resolution is not to reason of this deed, but do it.

☞ The number of slaves in Kentucky is decreasing. In 1830 the slave population numbered of 165,213. By a recent State Census the slaves now number less than 200,000, making a decrease of 35,000 in the last ten years. Less than that of the white, by a very great deal. Slavery is dying out in Kentucky and Kentucky we long must be numbered among the Free States of the Union.

CHICAGO, March 1, 1854.

EDITOR TRIBUNE—Sir—In your paper of the 6th inst. an article appeared over the signature of John Van Nortwick, Esq., contradicting a statement in your issue of the 3d, from the *Journal*, that Messrs. Howard and Johnson had contracted with the Galena and Chicago Union R. R. Co. for building certain Freight Houses, Engine Houses, Machine shops, &c. this season. We were greatly surprised to see such a flat and unqualified denial of that statement from Mr. Van Nortwick, whose truth and candor we had heretofore no reason to doubt. Now, Sir, we propose to give you a full and correct statement of the facts connected with that transaction. At several different times during the past winter Mr. Bassett, the Company's architect and master builder, called on Mr. Johnson, above named, and stated to him that he and the Company were anxious to have Johnson obtain the contract for erecting those buildings, but that in order to do so he would have to negotiate the affair through Messrs. Mallory, who by the way, we believe, are brothers-in law to Mr. Van Nortwick. Accordingly, a few days previous to the appearance of said article from the *Journal*, Messrs. Mallorys called on Mr. Johnson and proposed to let him sail work, stating that they had the right and authority to do so by virtue of a contract which they had with said Company for doing their entire masonry from east end to the other of their road; accordingly a day was appointed for the meeting of the contracting parties at the Wells' street Depot. They did so meet, and a contract was made and executed between Messrs. Howard & Johnson and said Mallorys for the erecting of said buildings. Mr. Bassett, the Company's well known agent, was present while the negotiations were going on, and furnished the plans and specifications of the buildings, the contract was concluded, and the stipulations reduced to writing in the Engineer's office, at their depot, in the presence of Mr. Van Nortwick, who made no objection at the time. The next phase of the matter was the appearance of his note of contradiction.

Very respectfully, &c.,

HOWARD & JOHNSON.

MARRIED.

In this city, yesterday morning, 7th inst., by Rev. Mr. Clarkson, MCGEORGE PRITCHARD to MISS MARY BURGE.

DIED.

In this city, March 6th, of consumption, JAMES ADAMS, aged 27 years, 8 months and 18 days. Mr. Adams was a native of Ireland, but for the last three years a resident of this city. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, on Michigan Avenue.

Boston and Dublin papers please copy.

In Philadelphia, March 5th, after a long and painful illness, JOHN P. KIRK, Jr., Merchant, of this city, aged 31 years.

WORLD'S MUSEUM.

☞ A great variety of curious treasures have been added, expl

LOCAL MATTERS.

THE ELECTION.

Below, we give all the returns we were able to obtain up to 1 o'clock this morning, the hour at which our paper went to press. There was considerable excitement throughout the city during the day, and we heard of several knock downs. One Irishman was stabbed on the North side; and several were arrested in the South Division, and lodged in the Watch House, for drunkenness.

Jo Mann Ward, is commonly known as the "bloody seventh," a police officer was knocked down about 4½ o'clock in the afternoon, and severely beaten. The officers had arrested several voters, but they were all rescued by the mob.

Desperate efforts were made by the liquor party to elect their candidate for Mayor, and Dutch beer and whisky were circulated with a fresh on addition, if ever, equalled in this city.—Several vehicles were driving through the streets during the day, containing half drunken Dutch, and the shouts from them could be heard at about every corner—"Hurra for lager beer!" and then would come derisive cheers for "temperance," and "No Temperance" certainly was an enthusiastic for their candidate as to draw up in front of our office, and rapping on their liquor barrel, shouted "We don't care a d——n for Mike Hunt, but hurrah for lager bier!" Such scenes were enacted throughout the entire city, and were disgraceful to all who took part in the proceedings, and more especially to all those who carried them, and encouraged them by their money, with the destitute object of thereby influencing votes. Men—whether candidates or not—who would thus seek to carry out any charitable object, deserve the contempt and scorn of every high minded citizen, and will in a measure doubtless receive it.

So far as the returns are received, Milliken is elected Mayor by 1000 majority. The figures indicate that Ballingall is elected City Attorney, Knights for Marshall, and U. P. Harris for Treasurer.

WARD 1.

For Mayor—	
Isaac L. Milliken	354
John G. Throop	217

The balance of the ticket will not be wanted till to-day.

WARD 2.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	205
Throop	615
For Mayor,	
Milliken	318
Throop	317
For Marshall,	
Darius Knights	460
J. L. Howe	173
Allen Fisherton	9
For City Attorney,	
Ballingall	308
Thompson	79
Gilbert	33
For City Treasurer,	
Harris	444
Mathews	154
Ware	14
City Collector,	
Pitsinomode	214
Hall	148
Boggs	253
For City Surveyor,	
Clagho	435
For Street Commissioner,	
Gray,	205
Coffee	148
Berg,	173
Wasson	74
Cherry	44
For Alderman,	
Church	520
Scattering,	40
For Constable,	
Beach,	568

WARD 4.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	440
Throop	63
For Marshall,	
Knights	224
Howe	220
For City Attorney,	
P. Ballingall	413
J. A. Thompson	157
Calvin Durf	128
For Treasurer,	
U. P. Harris	475
S. Mathews	181
For Collector,	
James Pitsinomon	352
F. A. Hoge	228
S. A. Jones	95
For Street Commissioner,	
Adam Berg	213
P. Coffee	270
Stephen Cherry	90
W. F. Wasson	101
For Alderman,	
C. McDonell,	164
S. Church	176
J. C. Gether	110
A. Yon	40
E. Pierson	90

WARD 5.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	424
Throop	218
For Marshall,	
Knights	272
Howe	163

WARD 6.

For Mayor	
Milliken	713
Throop	255
For Marshall,	
Knights	534
Howe	455
For City Attorney,	
Thompson	377
Ballingall	633
Bart	34
For City Treasurer,	
Harris	430
Mathews	457
For Collector,	
Pitsinomon	451
Jones	58
Boggs	491
For Alderman,	
Kenyon	710
Gilbert	268
Allen	101
For Constable,	
Hennessy	259
Corbitt	340
Hunt	159

WARD 7.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	504
Throop	93
For City Attorney,	
Knights	544
Howe	250
City Attorney,	
Thompson	324
Ballingall	232
Bart	17
For Treasurer,	
Harris	533
Mathews	119
For City Collector,	
Pitsinomon	324
Boggs	324
Jones	58
For City Surveyor,	
Clagho	533
For Street Commissioner,	
Gray,	205
Coffee	148
Berg,	173
Wasson	74
Cherry	44
For Alderman,	
Church	520
Scattering,	40
For Constable,	
Beach,	568

WARD 8.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	440
Throop	63
For Marshall,	
Knights	224
Howe	220
For City Attorney,	
P. Ballingall	413
J. A. Thompson	157
Calvin Durf	128
For Treasurer,	
U. P. Harris	475
S. Mathews	181
For Collector,	
James Pitsinomon	352
F. A. Hoge	228
S. A. Jones	95
For Street Commissioner,	
Adam Berg	213
P. Coffee	270
Stephen Cherry	90
W. F. Wasson	101
For Alderman,	
C. McDonell,	164
S. Church	176
J. C. Gether	110
A. Yon	40
E. Pierson	90

WARD 9.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	251
Throop	53
For Marshall,	
Knights	110
Howe	67
For City Attorney,	
Thompson	77
Ballingall	77
For Street Commissioner,	
Langdon	20
Gray	13
Lewis	46
For City Collector,	
Boggs	92
Pitsinomon	79
For Alderman,	
Hickory	31
Kimball	75
Hanover	15
For Constable,	
Grant	34
Hollis	21

The return for this Ward is only partial, the clerks being all the time counted at time of going to press.

WARD 3.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	324
Throop	224
For Marshall,	
Knights	224
Howe	220
For City Attorney,	
P. Ballingall	413
J. A. Thompson	157
Calvin Durf	128
For Treasurer,	
U. P. Harris	475
S. Mathews	181
For Collector,	
James Pitsinomon	352
F. A. Hoge	228
S. A. Jones	95
For Street Commissioner,	
Adam Berg	213
P. Coffee	270
Stephen Cherry	90
W. F. Wasson	101
For Alderman,	
C. McDonell,	164
S. Church	176
J. C. Gether	110
A. Yon	40
E. Pierson	90

WARD 4.

For Mayor,	
Milliken	251
Throop	53
For Marshall,	
Knights	110
Howe	67
For City Attorney,	
Thompson	77
Ballingall	77
For Street Commissioner,	
Langdon	20
Gray	13
Lewis	46
For City Collector,	
Boggs	92
Pitsinomon	79
For Alderman,	
Hickory	31
Kimball	75
Hanover	15
For Constable,	
Grant	34
Hollis	21

AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

THEATRE.

J. B. MCFARLAND ..... STAGE MANAGER.

Third Night of the unbound Proprietor,

Mr. COULDOCK.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1854.

Will be presented Bulwer's great play of

RICHELIEU.

Richelieu ..... Mr. Couldock.

Francois ..... Miss Laura Lee.

To conclude with the new form of

JOHN BULL.

John Bull, Mr. Myers; Peter Paragraphs, McVicker; Frank Rattler, Mr. Lent; Mrs. Bull, Mrs. Hunt.

In rehearsal, "Pizarro in Peru" and "School of Reform."

Commencing with the Great Dramatic Star, Mr. Couldock, on Friday, Saturday, Monday, 11, and 13, Friday, Saturday, Monday, 18 and 20, and Friday, Saturday, Monday, 25 and 27, Couldock will appear in his celebrated Characters of Richelieu, Hamlet, Shylock, Iago, Lear, and Sir Giles Overreach.

F. BURNETT, Treasurer.

OLE BULL

Will have the honor to give his FIRST CONCERT in this CITY, at AMERICAN HALL on

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 16TH,

On which occasion he will be assisted by Signora ANNINA PATTI, the Musical Phenomenon, MAURICE STRAKOSCH, the Great Pianist, Musical Director and accompanyist, and Signor ARDITI, Violinist.

WINCHELL

Will commence in the Lecture Room, on the Corner of Randolph and Dearborn sts., on Thursday Evening, March 9th, at 7½ o'clock, and continue every evening, Sundays excepted, at the same hour, his Lectures on Astronomy, illustrated by the Mammoth Orrery, Diagrams, Plates, &c. &c.

Lecture—Adults, 25 cents; Children under 12 years of age, 12½ cents.

Lecture Tickets for sale at the Lecture Room, and at the Bookstores.

ELECTION NOTICES.

To the Public.

New Important Announcement.

RETIREMENT OF

PROFESSOR AS. McCLINTOCK, M. D.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. McClintock's Celebrated Medicines are now prepared in the Laboratory of the undersigned, who has purchased the entire stock of the Professor, and the Laboratory of Medicine and the entire stock of the Professor, and the Laboratory of Medicine and the entire stock of the Professor, and the Laboratory of Medicine and

BANKS.

CITY BANK

Current Deposits,

THE UNION BANK OF ILLINOIS

Commercial Exchange Company

BANKING

AND EXCHANGE OFFICE

American and Foreign Agency.

CITY HOTEL

La Pierre House,

CITY HOTEL

New Store, New goods!

WHITAKER & BROTHER

Western States Line.

FLANDERS & WADSWORTH,

INSURANCE.

Insurance Company

REYNOLD & WARD

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N

JOHN MACKENSIE

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

S. B. POMEROY & CO.

FOR WAREHOUSE AND COMMISSION DEALERS

AMERICAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

GROCERIES.

Choice Family Groceries

New Store, New goods!

WHITAKER & BROTHER

HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,

PROVISIONS, WOOD AND WINDOW WARE

Great United States Mail Route.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

THROUGH RAILROAD ROUTE

Connecting CHICAGO with The Eastern Cities.

THREE TRAINS A DAY.

FORWARDING & COMMIS'N.

GEO. A. GIBBS & CO.

GRIFFITH'S WESTERN LINE.

HENRY PRINCE & CO.

WILLIAM SMITH CO.,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

RUMSEY, BRO. & CO.,

Storage and Forwarding Merchants

AND COMMISSION DEALERS

PORK, PROVISIONS, SALT, &c.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

E. M. MITCHELL & CO.

FORWARDERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

Missouri Chemical Works,

GROCERIES, SALT, COAL, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

Western States Line.

HOUGHTELING & SHEPARD,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

South Water Street, Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS LINE.

NORTHERN LAKE BOAT LINE.

NEW YORK AND MISSISSIPPI LINE.

New York and Mississippi Line.

1853. Inserted for Twelve Months. 1853.

REYNOLD & WARD

WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Forwarding & Commission Merchants

Chicago Paper Depot

BUTLER & HUNT,

JOHN MURRAY,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

1852. 1852.

H. P. McCLOSKY,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

No. 28 SOUTH WATER STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO.

DANIEL BALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Chicago Paper Depot

BUTLER & HUNT,

JOHN MURRAY,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

1852. 1852.

H. P. McCLOSKY,

Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

TRANSPORTATION

ST. LOUIS,

Alton, Springfield, Bloomington and Tuscola

Chicago & Aurora Railroad

TRAINS WEST

TRAINS EAST

Leave Station at La Salle daily, (Sundays excepted,)

Leave Chicago for Aurora at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leave Aurora for Chicago at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

Passengers coming by the morning train from Aurora will find a conveyance at the Depot on their arrival to take them to any part of the city.

For further information inquire at the Ticket Office, Galena Depot, Chicago.

W. H. WALLACE, Agent.

Chicago, Jan. 1, 1854.

Illinois Central Rail Road.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

BETWEEN LA SALLE AND BLOOMINGTON.

PASSENGER Trains run daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Leave La Salle at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting at Bloomington with Trains for Chicago and Mendota, at Railroad for Springfield, Alton and St. Louis.

RETURNING TRAINS

Leave Bloomington at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., over the Central Railroad, connecting at La Salle with Trains for Ottawa, Peru, La Salle, Ill. and Dunleith, and connecting at Chicago with Trains for Aurora and Galena, and connecting at Mendota with Trains for Galena and Chicago.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Freight Trains on this Road leave Bloomington at 7 A. M. and La Salle at 1 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) and will be prepared to take freight as follows:

BETWEEN CHICAGO AND SPRING CREEK.

Passenger Trains leave Chicago at 8 A. M., and arrive at Spring Creek at 12 M.

Freight Trains leave Chicago at 1 A. M., and arrive at Spring Creek at 7 P. M.

Connecting with the Illinois Central Railroad at Bloomington, Gridley and Chenoa, and with the Michigan Southern at Dwight, Wilmington and Braidwood.

Toledo and Cleveland

RAILROAD.

IN CONNECTION WITH

Michigan Southern & N. I. R. R.

The Great Western Railroad of Canada

DETROIT TO NIAGARA FALLS,

Great Central Route between Chicago, New York and Boston.

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN CHICAGO AND NIAGARA FALLS.

Notice to Western Travelers.

THROUGH.

Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail Roads.

PHILADELPHIA to PITTSBURGH, PA.

New Albany & Salem R. R.

MICHIGAN CITY to CRAWFORDSVILLE

Two Trains Each Way Daily, (except Sundays,)

FROM MICHIGAN CITY.

FROM CRAWFORDSVILLE.

Connections Made at Michigan City with the Trains of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana R. R.

Connections Made at Crawfordsville with the Trains of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Indianapolis and Lafayette, arrive at Lafayette at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Chicago, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Cincinnati, arrive at Indianapolis at 8 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for St. Louis, arrive at Vincennes at 8 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Louisville, arrive at Mitchell at 8 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Cairo, arrive at Vincennes at 8 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Terre Haute, arrive at Terre Haute at 8 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Toledo, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Detroit, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Buffalo, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Cleveland, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Pittsburgh, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Philadelphia, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for New York, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Boston, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Albany, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Montreal, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Quebec, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Portland, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Halifax, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Liverpool, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for London, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Paris, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Berlin, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Vienna, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Constantinople, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Jerusalem, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Calcutta, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Canton, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Pekin, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Tokio, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Yedo, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Nagasaki, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Shanghai, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Hong Kong, arrive at Michigan City at 4 P. M.

Passengers taking the Morning Express for Macao